

Parabolic Trough Technology

State of the Art and New Developments

Dipl.-Ing. Klaus Hennecke
DLR Institute of Solar Research



Knowledge for Tomorrow



Content

State of the Art

- Collector / Components
- System

New Developments

- Collector / Components
- System

Summary



State of the Art Collector

Technical Data

Module:

- 5,77 m x 12 m

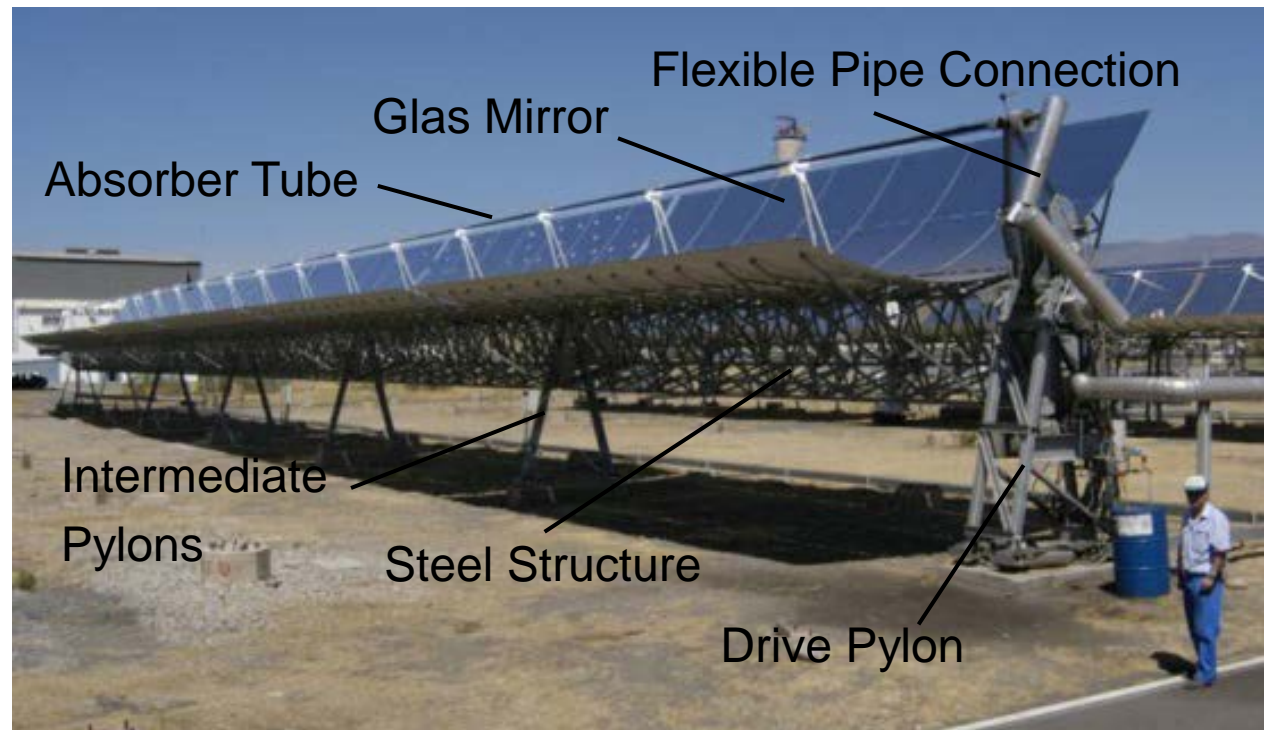
Collector:

- 12 Modules

- 830 m²

Focal Length:

- 1,71 m



Collector Structure Development

	LS-1	LS-2	LS-3	Euro-trough	Helio-trough	Sener-trough 1	Sener-trough 2	Ultimate Trough
Start of development	1984	1985	1989	1998	2005	2005	2006	2009
Aperture width in m	2,55	5	5,77	5,77	6,78	5,77	6,87	7,51
Length per Module/SCE in m	6,3	8	12	12	19	12,27	13,23	24
SCA length in m	50,2	47,1	99	147,8	191	-	158,8	242,2
Focal length in m	0,68	1,40	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	2	-
Torsion force carried by	Torque tube	Torque tube	V-truss Framework	Torque box	Torque tube	Torque tube	Torque tube	Torque box



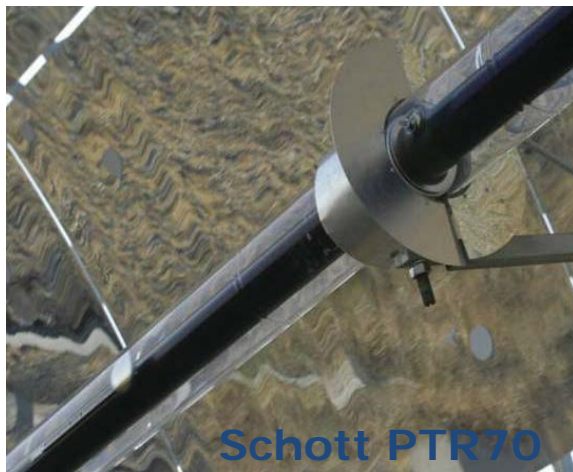
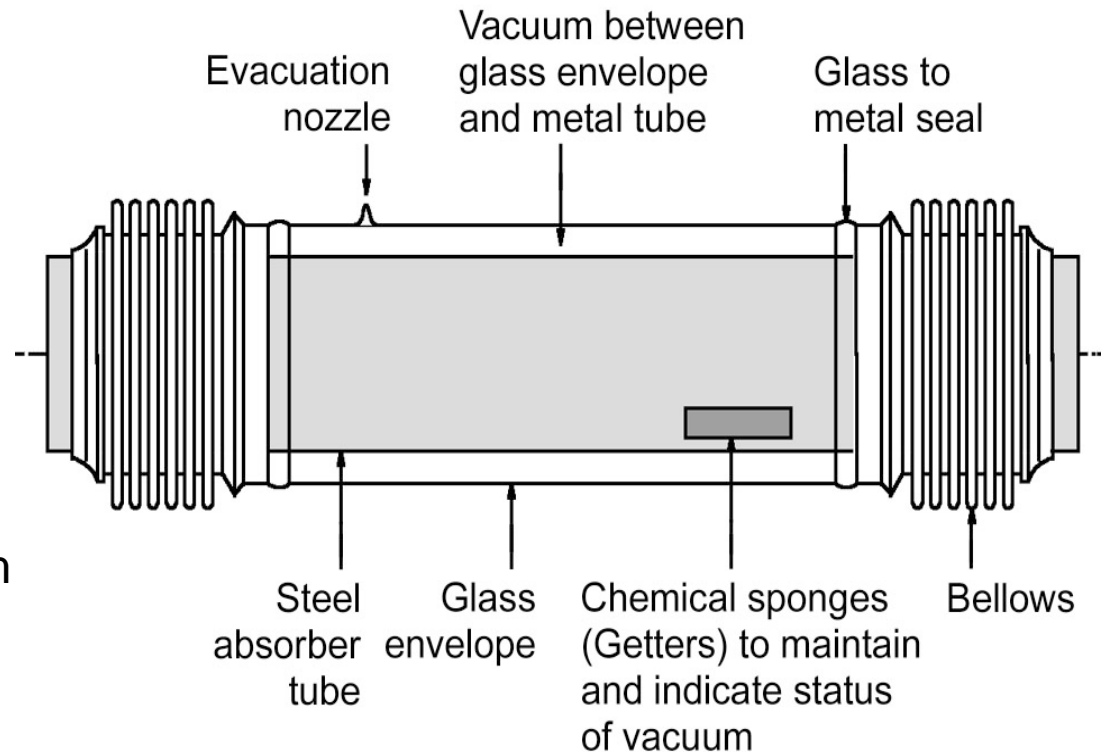
Key Component: Receiver Tube

Heat Collecting Element HCE



Receiver Technology

- $L = 4060 \text{ mm}$
- $D = 70 \text{ mm}$ (80, 90, ...)
- Glass $d = 125 \text{ mm}$
- Solar Transmittance: 97%
- Solar Absorptance: 96%
- Thermal Emittance: $< 10\%$
- Vacuum: 10^{-3} mbar
- Overall Heat Loss: $< 250 \text{ W/m}$



Solar Field Construction – Civil Works and Pylons



Collector Assembly – Steel Structures and Mounting Jigs



Solar Field Installation

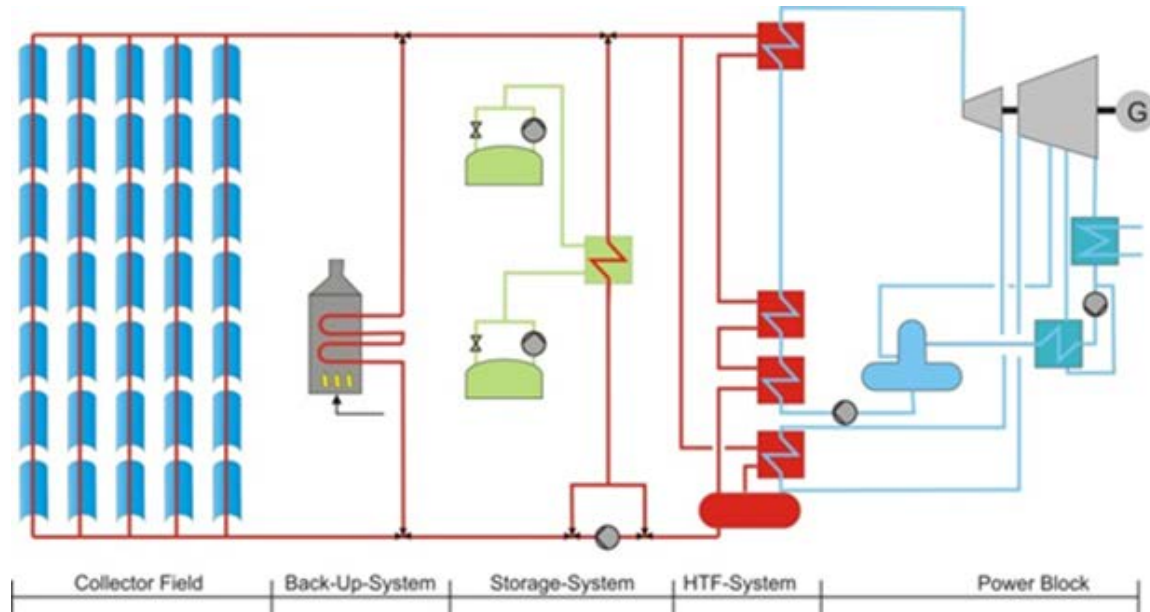


Parabolic trough power plant characteristics

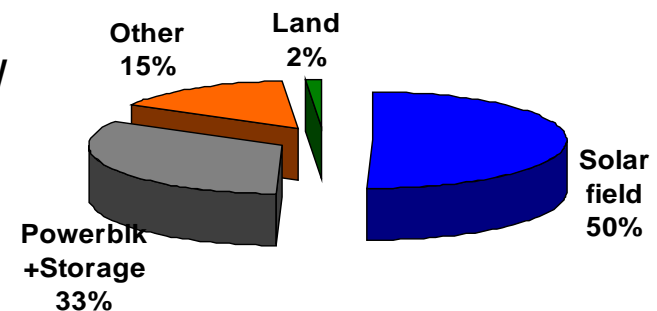
Typical data (approx. Values)

- Thermal oil circuit operating Temperature:
400 ° C
- Nominal Power:
50 – 300 MW
- Solar field size:
500.000 – 2,5 Mio m²
- Molten salt storage capacity:
0 – 10 full load hours
- Fossil fired Back-up heater
- Annual full load hours:
2.000 - 5.000 h/a

Solar thermal power plants provide flexible and predictable power on demand



- Total Investment:
2.200 - 5.000 €/kW
- Power Block:
1.000 €/kW
- Solar field:
200 - 400 €/m²



Cost structure



Andasol 1, 2, 3 Guadix, Spain

3x 50 MW, 3700 Full Load Hours



Parabolic Trough: Commercial Technology



Economies of Scale

280 MW Anlage Solana (Abengoa) operational since 2013
Storage Capacity 6 h, Solar Field 2.2 Mio m², Production 980 GWh/a



Quo Vadis?

Mature – No more R&D required?



Air travel

- 70 years ago: Luxury for few
- Today: Normality for (almost) everybody

How was this achieved?

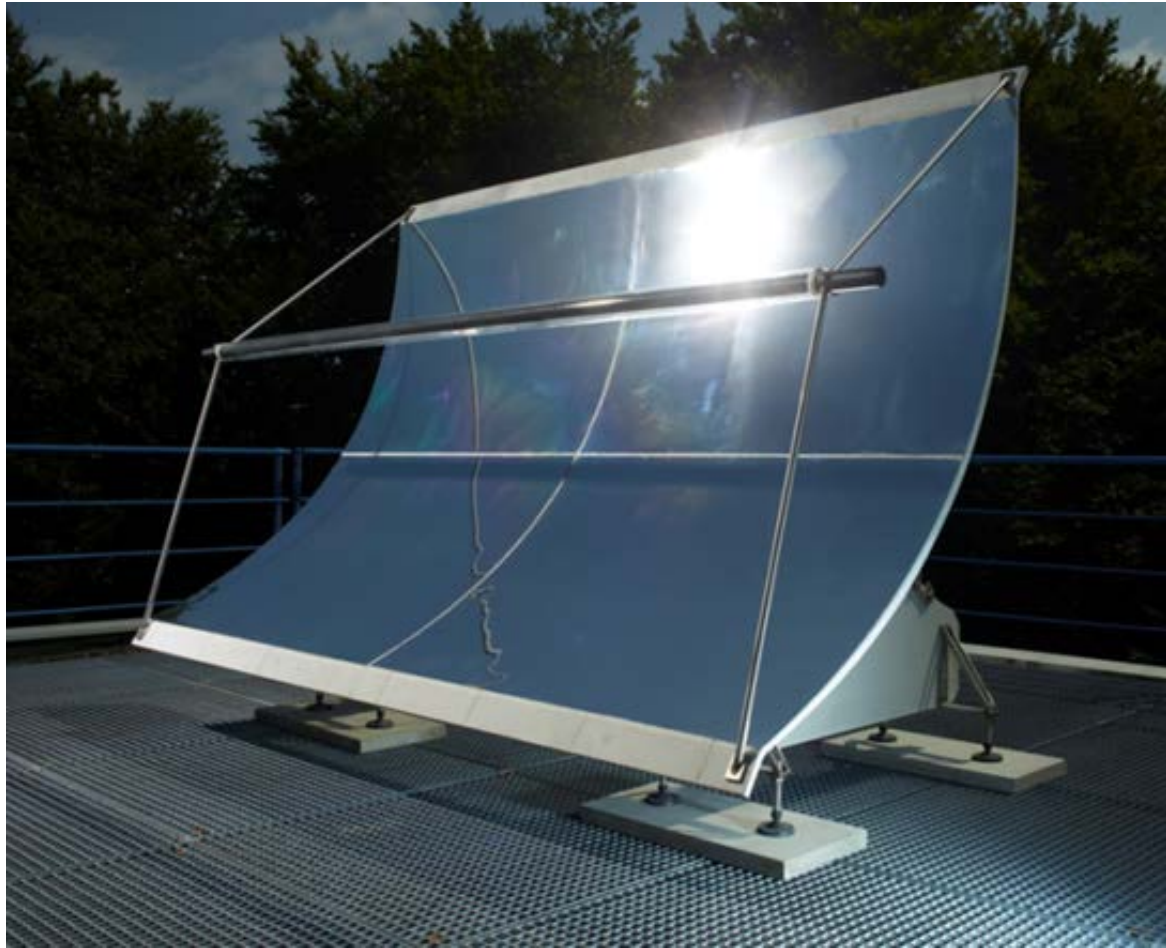
- Economies of scale
- Technologie changes
- New materials



New Developments: Alternative Materials

Concrete Structure

- + Precasting Technology
- + Low Material Cost
- + Low Labour Cost
- + High Local added Value
- + High Weight
- Manufacturing Tolerances
- Surface Quality
- Suspension and Tracking
- Site Logistics



Direct solar steam generation

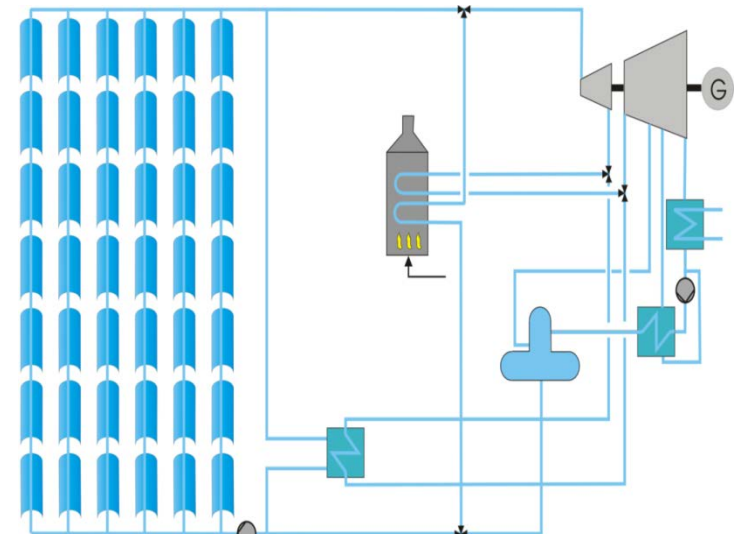
Advantages:

- + Increased Temperature
 - + improved performance
- + No secondary circuit:
 - + reduced investment
 - + reduced losses
- + non-toxic, non-inflammable medium



Challenges:

- Two-phase Flow
- Temperature gradients
- Increased operating pressure
- No cost effective storage yet



Solarlite Kanchanaburi (TSE 1)

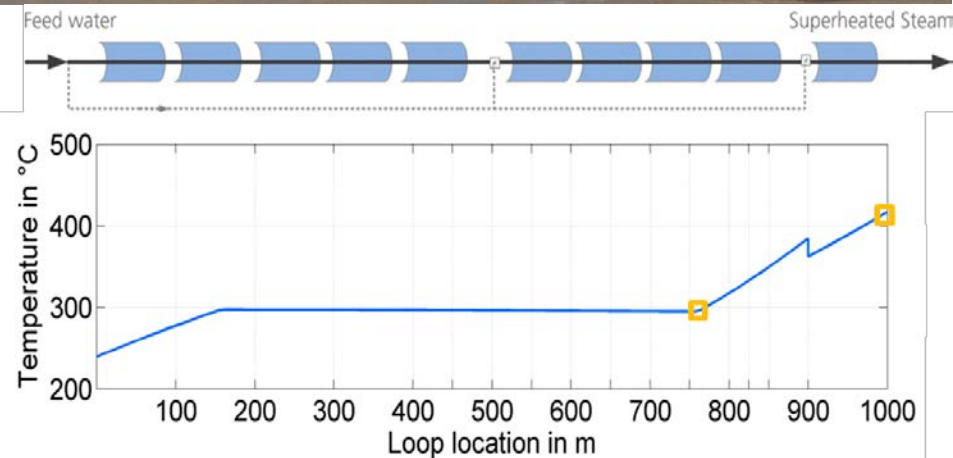
- Industry partner: Solarlite
- 5 MW parabolic trough plant with direct steam generation (30 bar, 330° C)
- Recirculation Process
- Location: Thailand
- Operational since 11/2012



New Development: Once Through Process

DLR – CIEMAT Co-operation

- Extension of the DISS-testfacility on the Plataforma Solar de Almería
- Successfull demonstration of safe operation under transients
 - Live steam temperature
 - Dry-out point
- Next step: Improved performance based on local DNI prediction



New Development: Molten salt as heat transfer medium

Advantages:

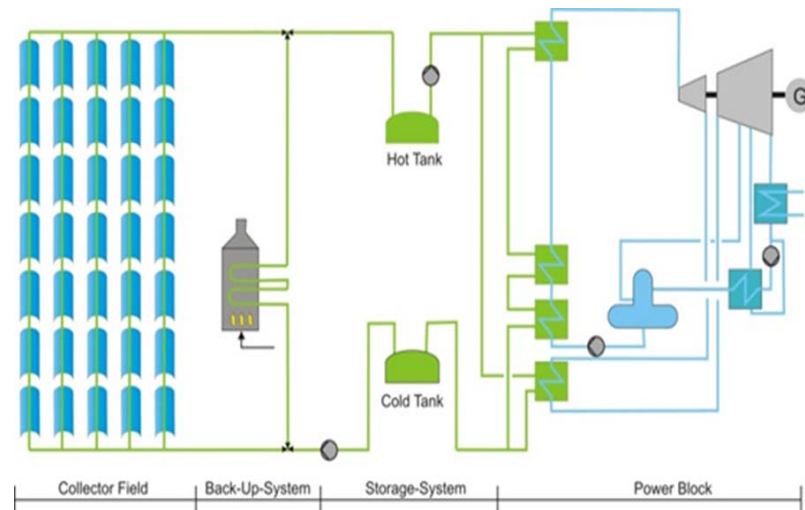
- + Increased temperature
- + Direct Storage
- + Increased storage capacity
- + low-cost medium for heat transfer storage
- + not hazardous to water

Challenges:

- High melting point
- Freeze protection / trace heating
- Procedures for filling, draining, malfunctions
- Corrosion / Material selection
- Long term stability

Current research effort:

Completion and operation of Évora Molten Salt Platform to demonstrate solutions to the challenges



Summary and Conclusions

- Parabolic troughs are regarded a mature technology and are the most widely applied CSP technology in the present early markets
- Developments to improve their competitiveness build on:
 - Economies of scale
 - New materials
 - Increased Operating Temperatures
- Success factors for the future:
 - Stable framework for market and technology development
 - Continuous feedback from operation into research
 - Close co-operation between industries and research

